

Order Addressing Pending Motions; Dismissal with Leave to Amend  
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1 On February 16, 2012, Plaintiff filed a motion for default judgment. (Docket No. 69.) In  
 2 his motion, he argues that Defendant Matthew Cate was properly served on December 27, 2011,  
 3 and he presumes that the remaining Defendants were also properly served at approximately that  
 4 same time. Plaintiff requests that the Court enter a default judgment on every Defendant because  
 5 none of the Defendants had filed an answer.

6 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(b)(2) provides for a Court ordered default judgment  
 7 *after* an entry of default under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(a). *See Penpower Technology*  
 8 *Ltd. v. SPC Technology*, 627 F.Supp.2d 1083, 1088 (N.D. Cal. 2008) (emphasis added). Here,  
 9 Plaintiff never sought an entry of default, nor has one been entered by the Clerk of the Court.  
 10 *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 55(a). Thus, Plaintiff's motion is DENIED.

11 Alternatively, even assuming that Plaintiff's motion is proper, the docket indicates that  
 12 the eleven Defendants, whose summonses were returned executed, have filed a waiver of reply,  
 13 pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(g). More importantly, it is well-settled law that the grant or  
 14 denial of a motion for the entry of a default judgment is within the discretion of the district court.  
 15 *Lau Ah Yew v. Dulles*, 236 F.2d 415, 416 (9th Cir. 1956) (per curiam). In his motion, Plaintiff  
 16 failed to demonstrate any prejudice from the Defendants' delay in appearing in this action. *See*  
 17 *Eitel v. McCool*, 782 F.2d 1470, 1471 (9th Cir. 1986) (setting forth factors to be considered in  
 18 exercising discretion to enter default judgment); *see also Lau Ah Yew*, 236 F.2d at 416  
 19 (upholding denial of motion for entry of default judgment where answer was not timely).  
 20 Because Plaintiff does not explain how he was prejudiced because of Defendants' delay in  
 21 responding, and because the Court recognizes the policy that "[c]ases should be decided upon  
 22 their merits whenever reasonably possible," Plaintiff's motion for entry of a default judgment is  
 23 DENIED. *Eitel*, 782 F.2d at 1472.

24 B. Motion to Have Requests for Admissions Deemed Admitted

25 On December 22, 2011, Plaintiff served "Requests for Admissions" to Defendant Cate.  
 26 (Docket. No. 71 at 2.) On December 28, 2011, Plaintiff served "Requests for Admissions" on  
 27 Defendants M. Rodesillas and W. Kushner, III. (*Id.*) Plaintiff asserts that, as of February 13,  
 28 2012, none of those Defendants had responded to his requests. Thus, according to Plaintiff, his

1 requests for admission should be deemed admitted, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure  
2 36.

3 Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 36(a)(1) states, in relevant part, “A party may serve on  
4 any other party a written request to admit . . . .” Here, at the time Plaintiff served his Requests  
5 for Admissions, none of the aforementioned Defendants had been properly served, and thus was  
6 not yet a party. Defendant Cate’s summons came back executed on December 27, 2011 – five  
7 days after Plaintiff served the Request for Admissions upon him – and Defendant Cate requested  
8 representation from the Attorney General’s office on February 23, 2012. Executed summonses  
9 for Defendants Rodesillas and Kushner were not returned until January 2012 – also after Plaintiff  
10 served the Requests for Admissions upon them, and before they requested representation.  
11 Because Defendants were not “parties” at the time Plaintiff served these requests upon them, the  
12 requests were premature. Accordingly, Plaintiff’s motion is DENIED.

13 C. Motion to Dismiss

14 On March 5, 2012, Defendants filed a motion to dismiss on the grounds that the amended  
15 complaint violates Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), and also violates Federal Rules of  
16 Civil Procedure 18(a) and 20(a). Plaintiff filed a request for an extension of time to file his  
17 opposition. (Docket No. 88.) Plaintiff’s request is GRANTED. Plaintiff’s opposition, filed on  
18 April 12, 2012, is deemed timely filed. Defendants have filed a reply.

19 As an initial matter, Plaintiff repeatedly asserts that he has been prevented from accessing  
20 the law library, and thus, prevented from conducting legal research, which he claims is necessary  
21 to properly oppose Defendants’ motion. Specifically, Plaintiff argues that from March 21, 2012  
22 through April 9, 2012, he was permitted access to the law library for a total of 75 minutes on  
23 March 26, 2012. (Docket No. 91 at 2.) However, according to the law library records, Plaintiff  
24 was granted “priority legal user” (“PLU”) status between March 6, 2012 and April 6, 2012.  
25 (Decl. S.L. DeLaCruz at ¶ 7.) Inmates with PLU status are given priority to access the law  
26 library twice a week. (*Id.* at ¶ 3.) The records reflected that Plaintiff attended legal-research  
27 sessions on March 5, March 12, March 19, March 21, March 26, and April 9, 2012 for over 90  
28 minutes each time. (*Id.* at ¶ 8.) To the extent Plaintiff wishes for more time in the law library,

1 he must file the appropriate requests with Avenal State Prison, where he is currently housed.  
2 Further, despite Plaintiff's allegations that Defendants are interfering with his access to the law  
3 library and his pursuit of litigation, none of the named Defendants in this action are affiliated  
4 with Avenal State Prison. Thus, it is inappropriate for this Court to resolve Plaintiff's allegations  
5 that he is being prevented from accessing the law library.

6 In his amended complaint, Plaintiff raised five federal causes of action and several state  
7 law claims. First, he claimed that Defendants Stone, Kiani, Kushner, Walker, Brown, Cate, and  
8 John Does were deliberately indifferent to his serious medical needs, in violation of the Eighth  
9 Amendment, for delaying or denying dental treatment. Second, he claimed that Defendants  
10 Jefferry, Upshaw, Cruzen, Wilson, Moore, Perez, Smith, Thompson, Saldana, Vasquez, Chaveri,  
11 Baland, Brown, and Cate prevented him from accessing legal research materials at the law  
12 library, and thus, denied him access to the courts because he was a "protective custody/special  
13 needs yard" inmate. Plaintiff alleged that this not only violated his right to access the courts, but  
14 also violated his right to equal protection. Third, Plaintiff alleged that Defendants Bowman,  
15 Upshaw, Cruzen, Wilson, Rodesillas, Moore, Perez, Saldana, Vasquez, Chaveri, Baland, Brown,  
16 and Cate denied his right to free exercise of religion and violated the RLUIPA by denying him  
17 access to religious services between August 21, 2008 and April 2, 2009. Plaintiff also alleged  
18 that they denied him equal protection because he was an inmate in the special needs yard.  
19 Fourth, Plaintiff claims that Smith, Brown, and Cate violated his right to bodily privacy, right to  
20 be free from unreasonable searches and seizures, and right to be free from cruel and unusual  
21 punishment on April 2, 2009, when Smith ordered him to strip in front of female prison staff.  
22 Fifth, Plaintiff argued that Defendants Upshaw, Cruzen, Wilson, Tobin, Perez, McNeil, Moore,  
23 Brown, Cate, Rodesillas, Jefferry, and John Does retaliated against him for filing grievances.  
24 Finally, Plaintiff alleged a variety of state law claims.

25 1. Failure to State a Claim

26 A motion to dismiss under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) tests for the legal  
27 sufficiency of the claims alleged in the complaint. *Ileto v. Glock, Inc.*, 349 F.3d 1191,  
28 1199-1200 (9th Cir. 2003). To survive a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim, a

1 complaint generally must satisfy only the minimal notice pleading requirements of Federal Rule  
2 of Civil Procedure 8.

3 Rule 8(a)(2) requires only that the complaint include a “short and plain statement of the  
4 claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). Specific facts are  
5 unnecessary - the statement need only give the defendant “fair notice of the claim and the  
6 grounds upon which it rests.” *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 93 (2007) (citing *Bell Atlantic*  
7 *Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007)). All allegations of material fact are taken as true.  
8 *Id.* at 94. However, a plaintiff’s obligation to provide the grounds of his entitlement to relief  
9 “requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause  
10 of action will not do.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555 (citations and quotations omitted). Rather, the  
11 allegations in the complaint “must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative  
12 level.” *Id.*

13 A motion to dismiss should be granted if the complaint does not proffer enough facts to  
14 state a claim for relief that is plausible on its face. *See id.* at 558-59. In addition, when resolving  
15 a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim, the Court may not generally consider materials  
16 outside the pleadings. *Lee v. City of Los Angeles*, 250 F.3d 668, 688 (9th Cir. 2001). There are  
17 several exceptions to this rule. The Court may consider a matter that is properly the subject of  
18 judicial notice, such as matters of public record. *Id.* at 689. Additionally, the Court may  
19 consider exhibits attached to the complaint, *see Hal Roach Studios, Inc. v. Richard Feiner &*  
20 *Co., Inc.*, 896 F.2d 1542, 1555 n. 19 (9th Cir. 1989), and documents referenced by the complaint  
21 and accepted by all parties as authentic. *See Van Buskirk v. Cable News Network, Inc.*, 284 F.3d  
22 977, 980 (9th Cir. 2002).

23 a. Official Capacities

24 Plaintiff sues Defendants in both their individual and official capacities. However, the  
25 Eleventh Amendment bars from the federal courts suits against a state by its own citizens,  
26 citizens of another state or citizens, or subjects of any foreign state. *Atascadero State Hosp. v.*  
27 *Scanlon*, 473 U.S. 234, 237-38 (1985). This immunity also extends to suits against a state  
28 agency, *see, e.g., Brown v. Cal. Dep’t of Corrs.*, 554 F.3d 747, 752 (9th Cir. 2009), and to state

1 officials sued in their official capacities, *see Kentucky v. Graham*, 473 U.S. 159, 169-70 (1985).  
2 Thus, Defendants' motion to dismiss Plaintiff's claims against them in their officials capacities is  
3 GRANTED.

4 b. Supervisory Defendants

5 Plaintiff sues Governor Jerry Brown and Secretary Matthew Cate as supervisors.  
6 Specifically, for each claim, Plaintiff generally alleges that Defendants Brown and Cate were  
7 aware of the alleged constitutional violations, were liable for failing to train or supervise  
8 employees, and that it was common practice or policy for these Defendants to perform these  
9 alleged constitutional violations. (Am. Compl. at 14, 15, 19, 22, 24-25.)

10 Liability under § 1983 cannot be established solely on the basis of respondeat superior.  
11 *Monell v. Dep't of Social Services of City of New York*, 436 U.S. 658, 690-94 (1978). "A  
12 supervisor is only liable for constitutional violations of his subordinates if the supervisor  
13 participated in or directed the violations, or knew of the violations and failed to act to prevent  
14 them." *Taylor v. List*, 880 F.2d 1040, 1045 (9th Cir. 1989). "Vague and conclusory allegations  
15 of official participation in civil rights violations are not sufficient to withstand a motion to  
16 dismiss." *Ivey v. Bd. of Regents of Univ. of Alaska*, 673 F.2d 266, 268 (9th Cir. 1982). Where  
17 the allegations against supervisory officials are simply "bald" or "conclusory" because they "are  
18 nothing more than a formulaic recitation of the elements," the allegations are "not entitled to be  
19 assumed true." *See Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 681 (2009) (making distinction between  
20 "conceivable" and "plausible").

21 Here, Plaintiff provides no facts sufficient to "state a claim for relief that is plausible on  
22 its face" against Defendant Brown and Cate. *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570  
23 (2007). Accordingly, Defendants' motion to dismiss Defendants Brown and Cate is GRANTED.  
24 Because Plaintiff was previously given an opportunity to amend his supervisory claims after the  
25 Court advised him that his initial allegations were merely conclusory, the Court finds that further  
26 leave to amend would be futile.

27 c. Denial of Access to Courts/Equal Protection

28 In Plaintiff's amended complaint, he alleges that Defendants have consistently denied

1 him access to the law library to conduct legal research or to make copies, even after many  
2 requests. Defendants argue that Plaintiff's claim that he was denied access to the courts fails to  
3 state a claim because he has failed to establish that he suffered an "actual injury."

4 To establish a claim for any violation of the right of access to the courts, a prisoner must  
5 show he suffered an actual injury. *See Lewis v. Casey*, 518 U.S. 343, 350-55 (1996). To prove  
6 an actual injury, the prisoner must show that an inadequacy in the prison's program or the  
7 prison's active interference hindered his efforts to pursue a non-frivolous claim concerning his  
8 conviction or conditions of confinement. *See id.* at 354-55.

9 Plaintiff responds that he suffered an actual injury of losing "over a year of custody  
10 credits – from [Plaintiff's] criminal conviction/plea bargain – as a result of [Plaintiff's] inability  
11 to research and pursue the issue." (Opp. at 9.) Defendants argue that the Court already rejected  
12 this allegation in Plaintiff's original complaint. However, Plaintiff's allegation in his original  
13 complaint was less vague – though not by much. In *Hebbe v. Pliler*, the Ninth Circuit explained  
14 that the "actual injury" requirement was meant to "provide such access to facilitate the prisoner's  
15 pursuit of a certain type of frustrated legal claim, such as direct appeals from the convictions for  
16 which he was incarcerated or actions under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 to vindicate basic constitutional  
17 rights." 627 F.3d 338, 342-433 (9th Cir. 2010) (quoting *Lewis*, 518 U.S. at 354). Here, liberally  
18 construing Plaintiff's claim, he does not appear to be arguing that he needs library access to  
19 "discover grievances," in order to litigate effectively, but that his lack of library access is  
20 frustrating his attempt to research legal issues that he intended to bring to attack his conviction,  
21 which is sufficient to allege an "actual injury." *See id.* Thus, Defendants' motion to dismiss  
22 Plaintiff's claim that he was denied access to the courts is DENIED.

23 Plaintiff further claims that Defendants denied him equal protection because he was  
24 prevented from accessing the law library because he was a Sensitive Needs Yard inmate, and all  
25 non-Sensitive Needs Yard inmates get regular access to the law library. In response, Defendants  
26 assert that Plaintiff fails to state a claim because his allegations are conclusory. A review of  
27 Plaintiff amended complaint shows that indeed, his allegations are conclusory. Rather than  
28 provide facts, Plaintiff's claim simply mentions the elements of an equal protection claim rather



1 than containing sufficient allegations of the underlying facts such that they give fair notice to the  
 2 opposing party. *See Starr v. Baca*, 652 F.3d 1202, 1216 (9th Cir. 2011); *see, e.g., AE v. County*  
 3 *of Tulare*, 666 F.3d 631, 637 (9th Cir. 2012) (applying *Starr* standard to pleading policy or  
 4 custom for claims against local government entities). Thus, Defendants' motion to dismiss this  
 5 claim is GRANTED. Plaintiff's equal protection claim is DISMISSED. However, because  
 6 Plaintiff has not had the opportunity to amend this claim, and it is factually possible for Plaintiff  
 7 to amend the complaint so as to cure the deficiency, *Schmier v. United States Court of Appeals*,  
 8 279 F.3d 817, 824 (9th Cir. 2002), the dismissal is with LEAVE TO AMEND if Plaintiff  
 9 believes he can do so in good faith.

10 d. Strip search

11 In his amended complaint, Plaintiff claims that Defendant Smith forced Plaintiff to  
 12 endure a strip search in front of several females. Plaintiff asserts that Defendant Smith did this  
 13 to degrade and humiliate Plaintiff. Defendants argue that, under the PLRA, Plaintiff fails to state  
 14 a claim because Plaintiff failed to allege any physical injury.

15 "No Federal civil action may be brought by a prisoner confined in a jail, prison or other  
 16 correctional facility for mental or emotional injury suffered while in custody without a prior  
 17 showing of physical injury." 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(e). However, section 1997e(e) applies only to  
 18 claims for mental or emotional injury. *Oliver v. Keller*, 289 F.3d 623, 629 (9th Cir. 2002).  
 19 Section 1997e(e) does not bar claims for nominal and punitive damages, or for the injunctive  
 20 relief plaintiff demands. *See id.* at 629-30. The fact that Plaintiff did not allege any physical  
 21 injury as a result of the strip-search may make his claims of very little financial value, but does  
 22 not make the claim non-existent. Thus, Defendants' motion to dismiss this claim is DENIED.

23 e. State law claims<sup>1</sup>

24 Defendants claim that Plaintiff failed to comply with California's Tort Claims Act.  
 25 Pursuant to the California Tort Claims Act ("CTCA"), Cal. Gov't Code §§ 900 *et seq.*, a  
 26 personal injury claim against a public employee must be filed with the California Victim  
 27

28 <sup>1</sup> Defendants' request for judicial notice is granted. (Docket No. 83.)



1 Compensation and Government Claims Board (“Board”) within six months after the date of the  
2 event that gave rise to the claim. Cal. Gov’t Code § 911.2(a). Compliance with the CTCA filing  
3 requirement is mandatory; failure to file a claim within the requisite time period is a bar to future  
4 tort suits. *Hernandez v. McClanahan*, 996 F.Supp. 975, 977 (N.D. Cal. 1998).

5 Here, Plaintiff’s claims against Defendants occurred between August 21, 2008 and April  
6 2, 2009. Thus, Plaintiff was required to file his claim with the Board no later than October 2,  
7 2009 – six months after the last day any claim may have accrued. Plaintiff submitted his tort  
8 claims to the Board on August 17, 2010, approximately ten months after the deadline. (Req. for  
9 Jud. Notice at 4.)

10 Plaintiff argues that his claims were not untimely because the Board accepted and  
11 rejected his claims, rather than dismissed them as untimely. However, the Board had sent a  
12 letter to Plaintiff, informing him that his claim was “being accepted only to the extent it asserts  
13 allegations that arise from facts or events that occurred during the six months prior to the date it  
14 was presented.” (*Id.*) In the same letter, the Board indicated that, because of the complexity of  
15 Plaintiff’s claims, it believed that the Court system was the appropriate forum for resolving  
16 them. (*Id.*) On October 28, 2010, the Board sent Plaintiff a letter informing him that his claims  
17 had been rejected on October 21, 2010. (*Id.* at 3.)

18 Because Plaintiff filed his claims with the Board on August 17, 2010, it is only timely for  
19 causes of actions based on facts or events which occurred up to six months prior to that date, i.e.,  
20 on or after February 17, 2010. Further, Plaintiff’s claims were only accepted for the allegations  
21 occurring with the previous six months. (*Id.* at 4.) Here, as stated above, Plaintiff’s claims  
22 against named Defendants in this federal action occurred sometime between August 21, 2008  
23 and April 2, 2009 – over six months prior to the date Plaintiff filed his claim with the Board.  
24 Thus, the Board did not accept those claims, and Plaintiff’s state law claims are barred by the  
25 filing requirements of the CTCA. *See Hernandez*, 996 F.Supp. at 977. Defendants’ motion to  
26 dismiss Plaintiff’s state law claims is GRANTED.

27 2. Joinder of Claims/Defendants

28 Defendants argue that Plaintiff’s amended complaint violates Federal Rules of Civil

1 Procedure 18(a) and 20(a) because it improperly joins claims and Defendants. Under Rule 20 of  
2 the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, a plaintiff may join any persons as defendants if: (1) any  
3 right to relief asserted against the defendants relates to or arises out of the same transaction,  
4 occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences; and (2) there is at least one question of law  
5 or fact common to all the defendants. Fed. R. Civ. P. 20(a); *Coughlin v. Rogers*, 130 F.3d 1348,  
6 1351 (9th Cir. 1997). Once a defendant is properly joined under Rule 20, the plaintiff may join,  
7 as independent or alternative claims, as many claims as he has against that defendant,  
8 irrespective of whether those additional claims also satisfy Rule 20. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 18(a);  
9 *Intercon Research Assoc., Ltd. v. Dresser Indus. Inc.*, 696 F.2d 53, 57 (7th Cir. 1982) (“[J]oinder  
10 of claims under Rule 18 becomes relevant only after the requirements of Rule 20 relating to  
11 joinder of parties has been met with respect to the party against whom the claim is sought to be  
12 asserted; the threshold question, then, is whether joinder of [a defendant] as a party was proper  
13 under Rule 20(a).”).

14 The “same transaction” requirement in Rule 20 refers to “similarity in the factual  
15 background of a claim; claims that arise out of a systematic pattern of events” and have a “very  
16 definite logical relationship” arise out of the same transaction and occurrence. *Bautista v. Los*  
17 *Angeles County*, 216 F.3d 837, 842-843 (9th Cir. 2000) (Reinhardt, J., concurring) (quoting  
18 *Coughlin*, 130 F.3d at 1350 and *Union Paving Co. v. Downer Corp.*, 276 F.2d 468, 470 (9th Cir.  
19 1960)). In addition, “the mere fact that all [of a plaintiff’s] claims arise under the same general  
20 law does not necessarily establish a common question of law or fact.” *Coughlin*, 130 F.3d at  
21 1351. Claims “involv[ing] different legal issues, standards, and procedures” do not involve  
22 common factual or legal questions. *Id.*

23 In Plaintiff’s amended complaint, the Court found cognizable five different federal  
24 claims involving separate incidents and distinct sets of Defendants. For example, in Claim 1,  
25 Plaintiff alleges Defendants Stone, Kiani, Kushner, and Walker denied him dental needs. In  
26 Claim 2, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants Jefferry, Upshaw, Cruzen, Wilson, Moore, Perez,  
27 Smith, Thompson, Saldana, Vasquez, Chaveri, Baland prevented him from accessing the law  
28 library. In Claim 3, Plaintiff asserts that Defendants Bowman, Upshaw, Cruzen, Wilson,

Rodesillas, Moore, Perez, Saldana, Vasquez, Chaveri, and Baland denied him access to religious services. In Claim 4, Plaintiff claims that Defendant Smith subjected him to a non-emergency strip search in front of female individuals. In Claim 5, Plaintiff argues that Defendants Upshaw, Cruzen, Wilson, Tobin, Perez, McNeil, Moore, Rodesillas, and Jefferry retaliated against him.

Unrelated claims that involve different defendants must be brought in separate lawsuits. *See George*, 507 F.3d at 607. This rule is not only intended to avoid confusion that arises out of bloated lawsuits, but also to ensure that prisoners pay the required filing fees for their lawsuits and prevent prisoners from circumventing the three strikes rule under the Prison Litigation Reform Act.<sup>2</sup> 28 U.S.C. § 1915(g).

Plaintiff's amended complaint does not meet the requirements of Rules 18(a) and 20(a), and, therefore, Defendants' motion to dismiss for misjoinder is GRANTED. Plaintiff's amended complaint is DISMISSED.

Plaintiff, however, is granted leave to file a second amended complaint that cures the noted pleading deficiencies. In particular, Plaintiff may file either: (1) a complaint that brings one or more claims against one Defendant, as set forth in Rule 18(a), or (2) a complaint that brings one or more claims against multiple Defendants, but only if those Defendants can be properly joined under Rule 20(a)(2). In order to bring multiple claims in a single lawsuit, plaintiff must demonstrate that the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure permit the claims to be brought in a single lawsuit. Plaintiff must demonstrate how his right to relief arose out of the same "transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions." Plaintiff may, if he so chooses, file a separate action or actions raising the claims that he does not include in any amended complaint he files in the instant action. **Any further attempt to raise unrelated claims against different defendants in a single lawsuit may result in all claims being dismissed. Should Plaintiff fail to comply with this order, the action will be dismissed without prejudice.**

In light of the dismissal of Plaintiff's amended complaint with leave to amend, Plaintiff's

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<sup>2</sup> The Prison Litigation Reform Act allows prisoners to file complaints without prepayment of the filing fee unless they have previously filed three frivolous suits as a prisoner. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a),(g).

1 motion to supplement that amended complaint is DENIED as moot.

2 D. Motion for Reconsideration of Appointment of Counsel

3 Plaintiff has requested reconsideration of his request for appointment of counsel.  
4 Plaintiff's request is DENIED. Plaintiff has not shown any changed circumstances from the  
5 Court's previous orders denying appointment of counsel on June 16, 2011, August 19, 2011, and  
6 December 6, 2011.

7 **CONCLUSION**

8 For the foregoing reasons, the court hereby orders as follows:

9 1. Plaintiff's motion for entry of default is DENIED. Plaintiff's motion to have his  
10 requests for admissions admitted is DENIED.

11 2. Defendants' motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim is GRANTED in part  
12 and DENIED in part. Plaintiff's claims against Defendants in their official capacities are  
13 DISMISSED. Defendants Brown and Cate are DISMISSED. Plaintiff's claim that he was  
14 denied equal protection is DISMISSED with leave to amend. Plaintiff's state law claims are  
15 DISMISSED.

16 3. Defendants' motion to dismiss for misjoinder is GRANTED. Plaintiff's amended  
17 complaint is DISMISSED with leave to amend. Plaintiff's motion to supplement his amended  
18 complaint is DENIED as moot.

19 4. Plaintiff's motion for reconsideration and appointment of counsel is DENIED.

20 5. Plaintiff shall file a SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT within **thirty days**  
21 from the date this order is filed to cure the deficiencies described above. The amended  
22 complaint must include the caption and civil case number used in this order (C 11-2057 LHK  
23 (PR)) and the words SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT on the first page. Plaintiff may not  
24 incorporate material from the prior complaint by reference. **Failure to file a second amended**  
25 **complaint within thirty days, and in accordance with this order will result in dismissal of**  
26 **this action.**

27 6. Plaintiff is advised that an amended complaint supersedes the original complaint.  
28 "[A] plaintiff waives all causes of action alleged in the original complaint which are not alleged

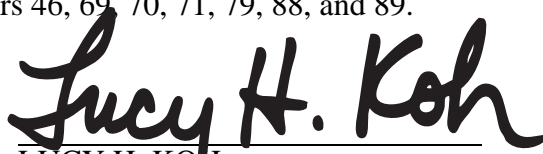
1 in the amended complaint.” *London v. Coopers & Lybrand*, 644 F.2d 811, 814 (9th Cir. 1981).  
2 Defendants not named in an amended complaint are no longer defendants. *See Ferdik v.*  
3 *Bonzelet*, 963 F.2d 1258, 1262 (9th Cir. 1992).

4 7. It is the Plaintiff’s responsibility to prosecute this case. Plaintiff must keep the  
5 Court informed of any change of address by filing a separate paper with the clerk headed “Notice  
6 of Change of Address,” and must comply with the Court’s orders in a timely fashion. Failure to  
7 do so may result in the dismissal of this action for failure to prosecute pursuant to Federal Rule  
8 of Civil Procedure 41(b).

9 This order terminates docket numbers 46, 69, 70, 71, 79, 88, and 89.

10 IT IS SO ORDERED.

11 DATED: 5/10/12

  
LUCY H. KOH  
United States District Judge